# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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**The People's Press,**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## Miscellaneous.

### FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GENERAL LEE.

RICHMOND, Va., July 31, 1862.

SIR: On the 22d of this month a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war signed between Major General D. H. Hill, in behalf of the Confederate States, and Major General John A. Dix in behalf of the United States.

By the terms of that Cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole till exchanged.

Scarcely had that Cartel been signed when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice changing the character of the war from such as becomes civilized nations, into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder.

The general order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the very day that the Cartel was signed in Virginia, directs the Military Commanders of the United States to take the private property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies without compensation.

The general order issued by Maj. Gen. Pope on the 23d of July, the day after the signing of the Cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies if found quietly tilling the farms in his rear, even outside of his lines, and one of his Brigadier Generals, Steinwehr, has seized upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates "bushwhackers."

Under this state of facts this Government has issued the enclosed general order recognizing Gen. Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves, that of robbers and of murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war.

We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress towards a practice which we abhor and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Some of the military authorities of the United States seem to suppose that better success will attend a savage war in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex to be spared, than has hitherto been secured by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful by civilized men in modern times.

For the present we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and shall continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of Gen. Pope's army as prioners of war; but if, after notice to the Governm't at Washington of our confining repressive measures to the punishment only of commissioned officers who are willing participants in these crimes, these savage practices are continued, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war on the terms chosen by our foes, until the outraged voice of a common humanity forces a respect for the recognized rules of war.

While these facts would justify our refusal to execute the generous Cartel by which we have consented to liberate an excess of thousands of prisoners held by us beyond the number held by the enemy, a sacred regard to plighted faith, shrinking from the mere semblance of breaking a promise, prevents our resort to this extremity. Nor do we desire to extend to any other forces of the enemy the punishment merited alone by Gen. Pope and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous orders.

You are therefore instructed to communicate to the Commanding-in-Chief of the armies of the United States the contents of this letter and a copy of the enclosed general order, to the end that he may be notified of our intention not to consider any officers hereafter captured from Gen. Pope's army as prisoners of war.

Very Respectfully Yours, etc.,

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, etc.

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ADJ'T AND INSP. GENS. OFFICE,
RICHMOND, August 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 54.

1. The following Orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned:

2. *Whereas*, by a General Order, dated the 22d July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under order of the President of the United States, the Military Commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas are directed to seize and use any property real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of the Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the Military Commanders of the enemy.

3. And *whereas*, by General Order No. 11, issued on the 23d July. 1862, by Maj. Gen. Pope, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all "commanders of any Army corps, divisions brigades, and detached commands will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach in rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines or at any point in rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified be found to violate it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and appplied to the public use."

4. And *whereas*, by an order issued on the 13th July, 1862, by Brigadier General A. Steinwehr, Major Wm. Steadman, a cavalry officer of his Brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most poominent citizens of Page county, Va., to be held as hostages and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of said Steinwehr being shot by "bushwhackers," by which term are meant the citizens of this Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families.

5. And *whereas*, it results from the above orders that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their effort to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war; and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil.

6. And *whereas*, this Government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and *whereas*, the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this Government, since the signature of a cartel for exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been assigned or agreed to by this Government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and *whereas*, a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this Government is thus compelled to enforce should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States, who may be unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excess of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a Government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities;

7. Therefore, it is ordered that Major General Pope, Brigadier General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be, and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be, not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the Cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war.

Ordered further, that, in the event of the capture of Major General Pope, or Brigadier General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement, so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States; and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of any of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial,—whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

By order;

(Signed) S. COOPER.
Adjt. and Insp. Gen.

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### THE LAST CAVALRY DASH — CAPTURE OF SUMMERSVILLE — THE SEIZURE OF PRISONERS—STORES BURNED—CAPTURE OF RUCKER, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch]

The following may be relied on as embracing the material facts of the daring, brilliant, and successful scout made by Major George Jackson's squadron of cavalry into the county of Nicholas, and forty-five miles in rear of the Yankee camp now at Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier county:

The squadron was commanded by Major R. A. Bailey, of the 22d Virginia regiment, in the absence of Major Jackson, and consisted of a portion of the companies of Capt. Bouldin's Charlotte, Capt. Gipson's Rockbridge, Captain Cochran's Churchville, Augusta, and Captain Lackey's Valley cavalry, 150 men in all. Setting out from their camp, near Union, Monroe county, on the morning of the 23d inst., taking a circuitous route, and passing in rear of the enemy, they halted for the night at the foot of Little Sewell mountain. On the next morning they proceeded on and reached the Wilderness road, and after night rested for a few hours at a point ten miles from Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas. At this place was a quantity of the stores of the enemy, and also a part of two companies, (126 men,) under the command of Lieut. Col. W. C. Starr, of the 9th Va. (Yankee) regiment, as a guard. Having ascertained the precise locality of the force in the village and the headquarters of the officers, (all being quartered in a hou e,) the plan of attack was fixed upon.—A detail of 12 men, three from each of the companies, in charge of Lieut. Francisco, of the Churchville cavalry, were to act as an advance guard, and to take the Colonel's quarters. To each of the companies was assigned a particular work to do. At 12 o'clock at night they set out again and traveled till just about day, when they were halted by the Yankee pickets, who cried out lustily to know who they were, and that one must advance at the time. Disregarding this summons they proceeded on, and were fired upon, the Minie balls passing harmless over the heads of the entire line. A blast from the bugle was the signal for the charge On they rushed, not stopping to attend to these watch dogs—bigger game was near by. "Fast and furious," and yelling like ten thousand furies, they charged in columns of fours to the very doors of the doomed but sleeping Yankees. Alighting from their horses, and leaving every fourth man in charge of them, rushing upon the doors of the houses, bursting them open, each man as he saw them seized his prisoner. Some attempted to escape; some showed signs of fight; but most of them were so alarmed and terror stricken that they surrendered in utter dismay. In the fighting which occurred six were killed and four wounded, and although frequently fired on not one man of the command was hurt on our side. The prisoners taken numbered 70, making in killed, wounded and prisoners, 80 men.

While these transactions were going on in the quarters of the men, the room of the Colonel commanding was stormed by the party sent for that purpose; and in bursting open the door the two men who first entered stood *vis a vis* to Col. W. C. Starr, Capt Davis, two Lieutenants, and the telegraph operator, who were "up," but not "dressed." The suspense was of short duration; for they, too, surrendered at once. The surprise was perfect; for the Colonel said, "that being awakened by the tramp of horses, in two minutes afterwards two men entered his room and seized him." The sentinel at his door was killed. The telegraph apparatus was destroyed, and the wires were cut. All the stores were then burned—bacon, flour, clothing, wines, whiskey, ordnance, sutlers' goods, &c,—amounting, it was thought, to the sum of $80,000.

The number of Enfield rifles taken and brought to Gen. Loring's camp was 103; the number of horses and mules, 25; and 64 prisoners, six having been paroled on the way, being unable to travel.

On arriving at Gen. Loring's quarters, on Monday last, with the prisoners, after five days' absence and a travel of nearly 200 miles, going and returning, Major Bailey was most heartily congratulated by the General for his success. These are the first laurels won by Major Bailey in the cavalry service, having served heretofore in infantry, where he was highly esteemed for his gentlemanly and soldierly qualities.

In the same room with Col. Starr, at the time of his capture, was found secreted under a sofa the notorious Dr. Rucker, of Covington, Alleghany county, who was also taken, and a special guard placed over him for his safe keeping. He is the same vile person who ran off to the Yankees in 1861, and who led them in to his own county in their late raid in the month of May, when they burned the Virginia Central Railroad bridge over the Cow Pasture river, for the purpose, it is believed, of emptying the vials of the wrath of his malignant heart upon the heads of those citizens who had incurred his displeasure, and who were robbed at his special request by those unsatisfied harpies who did his bidding. He pretended to be a good Southern man when taken, and offered to show our men the locality of many things in the village. The capture of this man alone is worth all the peril through which this brave scout passed. Thirteen good men and one woman held as prisoners there were released, and went on their way rejoicing.

*Union Monroe co*, July 30, 1862.

J. W. M.

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### NORTH CAROLINA KILLED AND WOUNDED.

*To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:*

From the statements made in various papers I gather the following facts. North Carolina had probably some 35 to 40 Regiments engaged in the recent battles before Richmond. Of these only 19 have reported lists of casualties. The loss in these is 2454, an average of some 129 to the regiment. The 20th, Colonel Iverson, sustained the heaviest loss, it reaching as many as 262 men The 7th, Colonel Campbell, (a brave and admirable officer, who fell at the head of his regiment,) lost 255, whilst the 3d, Col. Means, sustained the next heaviest loss, which was 195 Col. M., who was killed in the battle of Malvern Hill, on Tuesday, 1st July, was an intrepid leader, and had won his spurs in Mexico, in Yell's Arkansas Regiment, which I believe he commanded after the death of that dashing officer. To this list of the heroic commanders of our regiments who met death in leading to victory the brave North Carolina boys, must be added the names of the lamented Col. Chas. C. Lee, Col. Montfort S. Stokes, and Col. H. A. Dowd. As many as 8 or 10 of our Colonels were wounded—possibly even more. When you find such mortality and wounds among the more prominent officers, you may well suppose that the lists of killed and wounded among the subordinate officers is fearful indeed. The only Brigade which has reported fully is Branch's, which in the various engagements sustained a loss of 739 men in killed and wounded. The Commanders of Regimets, or the Brigade Commanders, should report immediately, that the intense suspense of the people of the State may be relieved. K.

Caswell, N. C. July 24th, 1862.

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### "Free Speech" in Massachusetts.

*A remarkable address by a Boston Lawyer—Yankee magnates handled without gloves—sketches from nature.*

The discharge of the Gordons, who were arrested in Boston for treasonable language was published yesterday. Their counsel was Geo. Sennot, who it will be remembered, defended Stevens and Huslitt, of the John Brown "army," at Charleston, Virginia. His address in behalf of the Gordons contains the following noticeable extracts:

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

I declare before God that as I understand that right, I value it more than I do my life! And I call this whole country to witness if I have not before now proved the sincerity of this declaration by my actions! And the right I vindicated at the hazard of my life before a Southern tyrant, I will not give up, for the sake of my business, to a Yankee sneak. Neither shall the Gordons. Their case is ours. We are tried with them. And in defending them, we defend ourselves and our country from a gang compared with whom Col. Ledbetter is humane and Gen. Floyd respectable.

Mr. Sumner was once the advocate of free speech. He claimed to be almost one of its martyrs. And in defence of it, or in consequence of it, he certainly was the victim of a cowardly assault, inflicted with a ferocity and endured with a meekness unexampled in the annals of cudgelling! He now changes his opinion, or at least his language. With that felicity of allusion which belongs among the public writers of America, to him and to Gov. Andrew alone, he advises his friends to put their "heels" upon those who differ from them, and who dare to speak out. The advice is given in a letter to the late war meeting at New York. Is this prosecution an experiment made upon poor mechanics, by a few small conspirators, in pursuance of an agreement between the principal Thugs at Washington, in order, if it works well, to sacrifice more important victims to the Abolition Kalee? I do not know that the gentlemen of the Republican party do not countenance it, and that it will fail here, because to reach their political opponents, they must cut down their personal and political friends. If free speech is treason here, our excellent Government would speedily be known as the late unlamented John A. Andrew, for his speech is exceedingly free and easy—quite loose, as you say. Then, what would become of Mr. Phillips? Does he speak in favor of the Government? Has he ever said anything in favor of any Government, except that of Hayti? Did he not lately advise a large and patriotic assembly not to give a man or a dollar to the Government of the United States? And did not that patroitic society applaud that liberal suggestion? Shall we prosecute Mr. Phillips, therefore! Not without my active resistance. I should violate the very first principles of Democracy, which is greater to me than anything but the word of God himself, if I did not fight for Mr. Phillips' right to talk treason to any fool who wants to hear him.

WHAT WAS SAID OF THE IRISH TROOPS ON LEAVING BOSTON.

When the regiment of the late Col. Cass went off without an escort even of the Second battalion, it was not actually hissed in State street, as was the Massachusetts regiment on its return from Mexico, but the agreeable remark was made and heard that the departure of the Irish would be a relief to our poor houses and jails! The Governor or his friends may say so about Col. Cass's countrymen—the Irish—without committing treason or even giving offence. We are not accused of talking so badly, even about Mr. Andrew's countrymen—the negroes—yet are we prosecuted!

WHAT MR. SENNOT THINKS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Have we arrived at such a state that no one must find fault with any action or omission of the Government or any member of it, without having treason imputed to him? Can not you sir? Can not I! I, for example, have the misfortune to think that Mr. Seward, our present Secretary of State, is not fit, as a statesman, to index the papers of the late Silas Wright. However little he may be affected by my thoughts, I do think his want of sense—sober sense—has made him the laughing stock of Europe. I think that he is a small ward and county politician, who writes like a sophomore and acts like a stock-jobber. Every time he speaks about what will happen in sixty days, in ninety days, he puts me in mind of a curb stone broker, chattering over the approaching maturity of a dubious note. I think such men have been advanced to important places in this country about as often as they will be, and cannot help rejoicing to think that Mr. Seward will probably be the last of the Lilliputians.

AN ILLUSTRATION—SEWARD AND SUMNER.

Again, I do not worship Mr. Sumner. I cannot admire a person who is so ready to think it a finer thing to pretend to be a fool than to be a dull but honest man. There is a fine old German story, called, "The Adventures of Reynard the Fox," in the illustrations of which animals of different countries are represented in the attitudes and with the expressions of men. The illustrations are well good, and from the well known traits that have often resemble certain animals in a most curious and unaccountable manner, their effect is highly amusing. It is particularly so if you happen by any chance to be reminded by them of any particular person. Now, must I suffer death if I say that I never looked at [illegible] without thinking of the attitudes and expressions of Reynard the Fox and of the picture of the Gander?

SICK OF THE IMBECILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

And what if I am frank enough to say that I am sick of the swaggering imbecility with which the Government have managed this way of life and death? Is that treasonable? Shall *my* Government—that is to say, *my* servant, my *creature*—waste my money, and even let it be stolen, and stop my paper, and interrupt my business, and violate my Constitution, and starve and kill my soldiers and of ours neglect, and gain only disaster and defeat for me and this folly? And shall I say nothing? If I am to put up with this, and more, and say nothing, or else be shut up by order of W. H. Seward, I want to know, seriously and calmly, what shall I fight Jeff. Davis for? What worse can he do to me than Seward or Stanton have done already? What, indeed when their want of sense and want of energy have made him everything that he is? Lost money may be regained, lost armies may be replaced out of our swarms of men; but who shall give us back the time we have wasted over the Hill heaps of Manassa? Expose a cup of ice water to the frost? Observe it, and even when the cold begins to fill its transparent substance with beautiful specula of ice, if you agitate the mass it will not immediately freeze; but give it in that condition a very short period of rest, and it becomes a rock, hardly yielding to the energies of gunpower and fire! So have we found the South. They were once undecided. Time and the stupidity of our Government have consolidated a hesitating into a hostile people. Yet Mr. Gordon is a traitor if he calls a fool a fool.

A PICTURE OF NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY WHICH IS NOT AT ALL FLATTERING.

New England to-day is covered with societies, in which the best of men and women conscientiously but reluctantly, and the worst of men and women eagerly and with a devilish delight, perform the part of spies and informers upon each other. To say that such a gigantic system of mutual espionage does not tend to degrade character, is simply to say that eaves dropping and tale-bearing are not low and mean occupations. Under its influence, nothing is known of a man's real character or disposition. Habitual watchfulness upon the one side awakens habitual hypocrisy on the other. And it is only when the little saint of Boston expands into the gigantic villain of New Orleans or San Francisco, that you can tell how vast a benefit you derived from his emigration. The wickedness looked little here, because we saw but little of it. The enormous pressure of universal listening and peeping had driven it deep into the innermost fibres of our society. So pressed, it produces Smelling Committees—it elects Hiss Legislature; it brings such men as Deacon Palmer to associate, out of fear, with men like Mr. Washburn, whom they receive into their cellars and dismiss through their back doors. Nobody will deny the fact or its application here who is not prepared to deny the existence of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch, or his church member, Mr. Hayes, who peeped after him, and black mailed him, and then exposed him.—It is Mr. Hayes's turn to-day; it may be Mr. Kalloch's turn to-morrow. It is Mr. Washburn's now; it may be the Gordons turn by and by. But, be the turn whose it may, the system of a barbarous age and people applied to the control of civilized mankind awakens the fiercest resentment. Men have put up with the savagest task-masters. They have endured the bloodiest tyrants without resistance for many years. They have submitted to the Kings of Prussia, to the Czars, to the House of Austria, and even to the Turks. But a Government of meddling philanthropists they cannot bear. It resembles the government of vermin more than any human despotism. Individually vile and odious, but quite insignificant, when collected they are all pervading, all devouring, appalling, loathsome to every sense, and intolerable to the strongest body and the firmest mind!

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### A BRIGHT BOY

We never read the scene in Henry IV., where Falstaff and Prince Henry exchanged characters, without thinking of a similar case said to have occured in an ancient personage a great while ago. The Rev. Mr. Regulus was an excellent man, rather eccentric and somewhat economical. Jones, a farmer's boy, used sometimes to go with presents to the parsonage a sharp eyed little fellow, but rather uncouth in his manner. One day he brought in a leg of mutton laid it down without ceremony, and was making off.

"I'll teach that boy a lesson in good manners," said Mr. Regulus to his wife. "He needs to have the clown rubbed off a little.

"Jonas! come back here a moment. Don't you know, my fine fellow, that you shouldn't come into a house in that way, without knocking and with your hat on. Sit down in my arm-chair. Imagine yourself minister, and I'll come in with the mutton and show you how a boy ought to behave."

Jonas sits up gravely in the arm chair, and Mr. Regulus goes out with the leg of mutton.

Enter Mr. Regulus in the character of Jonas. He takes off his hat with a low bow.

"My father sends his compliments to Mr. Regulus, and asks his pastor to accept a piece of the ram."

Jonas, from the arm chair.

"Tell your father I am much obliged to him for his present."

The lesson was mutual.

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Mobile Advertiser is speaking of a young lady whom he met on the cars, says:

"She had on a pretty [illegible] which became her beautiful rounded form as well as any brocade silk.

"Another lady had on a pretty straw bonnet trimmed [illegible] which became her beautiful head.

So much for the developments of home manufacture in the South, which this war has produced, and which is better than all the time our young ladies have ever spent at fashionable boarding schools to learn a smattering of French and Italian, which they abandon on graduating.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

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DEAD YANKEES.—The sinking and blowing up of the Yankee gunboats by the Arkansas on her passage down, from Yazoo river, filled the muddy waters of the Mississippi with the bones of hundreds of drowned Yankees. One of the gunboats with a crew of 200, being run into by the Arkansas, commenced sinking immediately, when the Yankees raised a white flag, but the Rebel ram sank so quick that no assistance could possibly be rendered, even by her own friends. Numbers of the dead bodies are being washed ashore and are found every day by our pickets along the river.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

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YANKEE CURRENCY.—Owing to the scarcity and premium of specie in the North, the Yankees have resorted to all manner of means for a circulating medium. A Brooklyn paper says a lady purchased an article in Fulton street the other day, when she received the following as change for a one dollar bill. Ferry ticket, shinplaster, counterfeit penny car ticket, butcher's I. O. U., grocer's I. O. U., bread ticket, three cent postage stamps, and ice cream ticket.

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THE NEW WAR POLICY.

The Washington Republican of Tuesday contains the following:

"A few days ago a number of Senators, with Mr. Trumbull at their head, waited upon the President and made him a formal address, fully endorsing the new war policy of the President. They were in favor of using negroes for all military purposes, and of pushing the war without further delay.

"Mr. Lincoln replied to their address, and assured them that hereafter he should act upon them."

The same paper also has the following paragraph:

"Hon. Joseph Holt is said to have changed his views, and is now in favor of the President's emancipation policy."

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THE RAM ARKANSAS.—This vessel was partially built at Memphis; it is 80 feet in length, 38 feet beam, and is driven by 2 propellers of 7 feet diameter, and when complete with full armament will draw 9 feet water. The ram is iron clad in every part with railroad iron; the battery is to consist of 6 casemated Parrott guns and 1 swivel gun on the bow. The cast-iron nose that arms her prow weighs 18,000 pounds, and is attached by iron bolts passing through 18 inches of solid oak.

The Arkansas was rue from Memphis to prevent its falling into the hands of Com. Davis. The materials necessary for its completion were placed on board, and carried up the Yazoo river as far as the depth of water would admit of, where she was completed and sent on her mission of destruction.

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North Carolina had from 35 to 40 Regiments in the late battle at Richmond, and strange to say but 19 of these have had their casualties published. These 19 Regiments foot up a bill of casualities of 2,454—129 to the Reg't, and yet, to here some Virginians talk—the braggarts, blusterers and beetle headed upstarts—North Carolinans have done no fighting! And some go so far as to take a pleasure to say "North Carolinians wont fight!" But in justice to those Virginians who are intelligent, high minded and brave, we must say that such remarks come only from infamous cowards who have more gab than brains. Let North Carolinian's blood that stains profusely nearly every battle field in Va., speak for the gallantry of her sons, who, nobly, fought the Richmond battles; drove back the enemy and saved Richmond. We would not be understood as claiming that she did it all herself, but we do say she stands at the head of the list. God bless the noble Old State. We are proud of her, though a citizen by [illegible] adoption.—*Hilton Chronicle.*

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MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Martin Van Buren died a widower, leaving three sons, John, Smith and Abraham.

The following is a brief history of his public life. He was elected

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|---|---|
| Surrogate of Columbia county, | 1808 |
| Member of the N. Y. State Senate, | 1812 |
| Member of the court of Errors and Impeachments, | 1813 |
| Attorney General of the State of N. Y., | 1815 |
| Regent of the University of the State of N. Y., | 1815 |
| U. S. Senator from the State of N. Y., | 1821 |
| Governor from the State of N. Y., | 1828 |
| Secretary of State for the U. S., | 1828 |
| United States Minister to England, | 1831 |
| Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, | 1833 |
| Vice President of the U. S., | 1833 |
| President of the U. S., | 1837 |

# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.


### The Election.

The election throughout the State, as far as we have learnt, passed off quietly. And it will be seen, from the returns published in this paper, that Col. Vance is probably elected Governor by a very large majority. Both the candidates, Z. B. Vance and Wm. A. Johnston, are admitted to be *good Southern men*, and Col. Vance has shown his faith by works. He will now soon retire from the army to make arrangements to take his seat as Governor, in September next.

This election, however, will effect a revolution in our State affairs, and we hope correct many abuses of which considerable complaint has been made, we believe, irrespective of party considerations,—a large majority of the people of all parties having desired a change of rulers.

We are, however, sorry to learn that, notwithstanding Forsyth County has contributed so largely in men and money towards the prosecution of the war, we have still persons among us who are disposed not to give the county the proper credit, on account of some differences of opinion which exist here, as elsewhere We hope our citizens will still maintain their good character as an order-loving and law-abiding people, and accommodate themselves to circumstances, in these trying times. We are now in the midst of a cruel war, and whatever differences of opinion may have existed, there seems to be no alternative left but to prosecute the war with vigor.

Messrs. Nissen and Kerner are elected to the Legislature; they are both Southern men, will support the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, and have so declared themselves on the stump. They are in favor of constitutional freedom, and for law and order to rule; are opposed to extreme and destructive measures, and all mob law, and in favor of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press.

Col. Matthews, our Senator elect without opposition, so far as we know, agrees in sentiment with our Commoners, neither of whom can be classsed among the extremists or destructives.

### Forsyth County.

We have been informed that there are persons in this county who are taking particular pains to stir up strife among us, and take apparent delight to represent Forsyth County to strangers as largely disloyal. We have endeavored to explain this matter, time and again, and referred to the large amount of men and money contributed to the war by this county, and would remind persons at a distance to judge Forsyth by her contributions to the war, and not by idle rumors, started perhaps by some disappointed politician.

Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* shows up Forsyth county in its true light, as follows:

"Out of a voting population of only about twenty-one or two hundred, she has contributed directly or indirectly to the cause of the war, a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars, while her citizens in a private way have contributed perhaps as much more. In addition to this she has sent to the field of willing volunteers something near a thousand men."

This, we think, should satisfy every unprejudiced mind, as to the real character of the people of Forsyth County. That imprudent remarks may have been made here, *as elsewhere*, at times, no one denies; but the liberality of the county in her contributions for the cause of the war, calmly and well-considered, is the test of the true position of the citizens of Forsyth.

The late election in this, as perhaps in all counties in the State, turned in favor of a radical reform, and against those who have mismanaged our State affairs. The Standard states this of Wake, and we learn the same from other counties. Consequently to this the defeat of the candidates brought out by the old party now in power, may be attributed.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.—There is not the shadow of a doubt that Col. Vance is elected by an overwhelming majority, say between thirty and forty thousand—a majority unprecedented in the State.

The Legislature will also be favorable to Gov. Vance's administration—largely conservative.

The inauguration of the Governor elect takes place in Raleigh, on Monday, the 8th day of September next.

600,000 MEN!—Lincoln calls for 300,000 militia, (nine months men) by draft; and also by *special* draft for enough militia in each State to make up its quota of 300,000 volunteers,—600,000 in all.

Since the order calling for a draft, volunteering in the North is reported to have rapidly improved.

Lincoln will thus have an army of about 1,200,000 men.

## OFFICIAL VOTE OF FORSYTH.

| PRECINTS. | Governor. Vance. | Governor. Johnston. | Sen. Matthews | Commons. Nissen. | Commons. Kerner. | Commons. Goslin. | Commons. Cole. | Sol. Master. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winston, | 375 | 75 | 387 | 304 | 299 | 116 | 114 | 360 |
| Bethania, | 84 | 30 | 95 | 74 | 74 | 41 | 41 | 102 |
| Sides', | 16 | 37 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 48 | 48 | 24 |
| Lewisville, | 86 | 28 | 92 | 51 | 49 | 61 | 61 | 68 |
| Stafford's; | 69 | 10 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 18 | 17 | 64 |
| Waughtown, | 115 | 13 | 104 | 109 | 108 | 13 | 13 | 107 |
| Kernersville, | 252 | 6 | 247 | 219 | 224 | 45 | 53 | 213 |
| Adams', | 83 | 1 | 79 | 69 | 64 | 7 | 19 | 63 |
| Edmondsons', | 49 | 5 | 68 | 60 | 64 | 7 | 9 | 64 |
| Sedge Garden, | 75 | 7 | 78 | 46 | 47 | 28 | 28 | 62 |
| Mann's Company, | 45 | 12 | 55 | 1 | 6 | 39 | 44 | 23 |
| Stowe's Company, | 14 | 4 | | | | 16 | 16 | |
| Atwood's Company, | | | | | | | | |
| Blackburn's Company, | | | | | | | | |
| Headley's Company, | 24 | 4 | | | | 23 | 23 | |
| F. P. & Alex. Miller's Comp. | 30 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 32 | |
| Scott's Company, | 12 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 10 | | | 10 |
| Hines' Company, | | | | | | | | |
| Bradshaw's Company, | 10 | | 8 | 10 | 8 | 2 | | 8 |
| | 1359 | 233 | 1330 | 1021 | 1020 | 496 | 518 | 1173 |
| | 233 | | | | | | | |
| | 1126 | | | | | | | |

### Election Returns.

We gather from the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and other sources, all the election returns received up to this time.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Cumberland and Harnett.—Senate, W B Wrght. Commons, Hon. J G Shepherd and Dr. John McCormick. The third Commoner in doubt. Whether Alfred Jackson, M. J. McDuffie, or Neil McKay, will only be decided when the votes of several companies yet unreported are received. Mr McKay is a few votes ahead of his competitors.

Brunswick—Commons, Daniel L Russell Poll: Russell 378, Meares 117.—Neither gentleman was a candidate.

Bladen—Commons, J W Russ. Poll: Russ 306, Kelly 296 Cain, 109, McDugal 7.

Columbus—N L Williamson.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—For Senator, Brunswick gives D B Baker 345 J W Ellis 147. Bladen gives T J Jones, 206, Ellis 189, Kemp 119, Baker 68.—Columbus to hear from.

Burke—Commons, Mr Parks. Poll: Parks 586, Tate 415. Burke Senatorial District—Mr Neal, without opposition.

Duplin—Senate, Dr Jas Dickson. Poll: Dickson 445, Ward 139, Johnston 72, Faison 45. Commons, J D Stanford, L W Hodges. Poll: Stanford 493, Hodges 584, Branch 437.

Davie—Commons, Mr Howard. Poll: Howard 644, James 251.

Rowan—Commons, F E Shober and N N Fleming. Poll: Shober 1008, Fleming 704, D A Davis 500.

Rowan and Davie—Senate, Dr J G Ramsay. Poll: Ramsay 1564, Wiseman 788.

Edgecombe—Senate, Jesse H Powell.—Commons, David Cobb and Robert Bynum.

Forsyth—Commons, Messrs. Nissen and Kerner. Poll: Nissen 1021, Kerner 1020, Goslin 496, Cole 518.

Stokes and Forsyth—Senate, Col J E Matthews, without opposition.

Granville—Senate, R W Lassiter. Poll: Lassiter 750, C H K Taylor 491. Commons, Hon R B Gilliam, Capt. Eugene Grissom, James S Amis. Poll: Grissom 959, Amis 926, Gilliam 773, Blacknall 650. Messrs Gilliam and Amis not regular candidates.

Guilford—Senate, Peter Adams. Commons, M S Sherwood, R W Glenn and C A Davis, by large majorities.

Johnston—Senate, C B Sanders. Commons, Seth Woodall, W H Avera. All by a very large majority. We don't know the names of their opponents.

Mecklenburg—Senate, Col J A Young. Commons, John L Brown and E C Grier.

Moore—Commons, Alex. Kelly. Poll: Kelly 607, Barrett 224, Arnold 119.

Moore and Montgomery—Senate, C W Wooley, without opposition.

New Hanover—Senate, Eli W Hall. Commons, S J Person, J R Hawes.

Orange—Senate, Hon. W. A. Graham received 1051 votes. Commons, Jno Berry and W N Patterson. Poll: Berry 895, Patterson 885, Stewart 402, Strayhorn 393.

Robeson—Commons, Murdoch McRae, D. McNeil. Poll: McRae 801, McNeil 470, McEachern 284, Wishart 89, McCallum 266, Fuller 286.

Giles Leitch for Senator from Richmond and Robeson has 270 majority in Robeson.

Randolph—Commons, Jona Worth and Mr Robbins. Poll: Worth 852, Robbins 626, Winslowe 303, Bulla 166, McMasters 76.

Alamance—Commons, R Y McAden and Dr. E F Watson. Poll: McAden 642, Watson 618, Roney 318, Lea 281.

Alamance and Randolph—Senate, Giles Mebane, without opposition.

Sampson—Senate, Thos. I Faison. Poll: Faison 567, Murphy 518. Commons, Wm. Kirby and T H Holmes. Poll: Kirby 730, Holmes 663, D A Bizzell 628.

Wake—Senate, Col J P H Russ. Poll: Russ 1813, Bledsoe 341. Commons, H W Miller, G H Alford, Wm. Laws, by 1300 to 1400 maj. over Messrs Busbee, Marriott and Jones.

Caswell—Senate, Hon Bedford Brown. Poll: Brown 517, Smith 287. Col B was not a candidate. Commons, Messrs Harrison and Long.

Davidson—Senate, H Adams. Poll: Adams 809, Roberts 166. Commons, Dr R L Beall and H Walser. Poll: Beall and H Walser 701, Henderson 222, Trantham 78.

Wayne—Senate W K Lane. Poll: Lane 498, Hallowell 368. Commons, B B Reeves and M K Crawford. Poll: Reeves 539, Crawford 395, Thompson 376, Gardner 283, Dyer 92.

Franklin—Senate, W Harriss. Commons, A W Pearce, Jr. Poll: Pearce 486, Beves 420.

Lenoir—Commons, W W Dunn, by 2 votes over J C Wooten.

Greene—Commons, Capt H R Best. Poll: *Best* 262, Sugg, 165.

Lenoir and Greene—Senate, Edward Patrick, by 118 majority over Council Wooten.

Chatham—Senate, W P Taylor 648, E H Straughan 665; army not heard from the result in doubt.

Commons, Thomas B Harris 763, Lieut. W J Headen 690, Waddell 612, Griffin 579, Bynum 460, Fearington 382, Ellington 262. Harris and Headen elected—army to hear from—contest between Waddell and Griffin.

Hertford—Senate, J B Slaughter re-elected. Commons, J B Vaun.

Surry—Commons, Dr. Joseph Hollensworth, without opposition.

Yadkin—Senate, Isaac Jarret 852, L F Neil 153, N L Williams, Jun., 66. Commons, A C Cowles 722, A Thomason 186.

Bertie—Capt. T N Garrett 268, David Outlaw 236. Commons, Dr. P T Henry 409, James Bond 407, F W Bird 163, T Wilson 119.

Wilkes.—Senate, T W Nicholson 622, L Q Sharpe 292. Commons, Welborn 755, A H Hampton 752, Smith 450.

Iredell.—Senate, Sharpe 775, Nicholson 293. Commons, Allison 905, Young 634, Caldwell 464, McLaughlin 256, Ramsay 151.

Warren.—Senate, Dr. T J Pritchard. Commons, Thos J Judkins 378, Leonard Henderson 317, Dr. R C Pritchard 167, J B Bachelor 158, Rev. P H Joyner 86.

Rockingham.—Senate, F L Simpson 231, Watt 187, Aikin 91. Commons, Gilliam 458, Reynolds 165, Johnson 155.

Halifax.—Senate, M L Wiggins. Commons, Dr. Henry Joyner and A H Davis.

Northampton.—Senate, Dr. W L Copeland. Commons, W W Peebles and Capt. H. Stansill.

Stanly.—Commons, Lafayette Green elected.

Nash.—Senate, Capt. A J Taylor 306, L N B Battle 281. Commons, Henry G. Williams.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Late advices from New Orleans state that Butler has levied a tax on the corporation and individuals, amounting to $312,716 26 for the support of the poor of that city. Also a tax of 29,200 on cotton brokers, for the same object.

A large amount of property is advertised to be sold for taxes.

The Delta claims a splendid victory at Baton Rouge, and states that Gen. Lovell was killed and Breckinridge had an arm shot off.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.—Chattanooga, Aug. 8.—There are rumors of a battle between Stephenson's brigade and 4,000 Federals, near Tazewell, 12 miles from Cumberland Gap. On Tuesday, Vaughn's 3d Tennessee whipped Bird's renegade Tennessee, at Big Creek Gap. Confederate loss 12, Bird's 100.

CAVALRY SKIRMISHES.—Chattanooga, Aug. 9.—Cavalry skirmishes are constantly reported. Last Monday Scott's cavalry made a dash on 400 Federals near Sparta, and pursued them until they came to a superior force, when our forces retreated, leaving the Yankees in possession of Sparta. Federal deserters are constantly coming in. They report the Yankee army much demoralized and won't fight with negroes.

FROM KINSTON.—All was quiet yesterday evening at Kinston.—*Ral. Tel. 9 inst.*

*Serious Accident.*—On Saturday last, a boy, belonging to Col. John Sloan, of this place, was on the cars when they started from the depot. He attemted to jump off and was thrown under the wheels, having both of his legs broken, and being otherwise mangled, which caused his death in a few hours.

The sons of our citizens frequently exposed themselves to the same danger; this should be a warning to them.—*Greensboro' World.*

ALUM.—The Marion (N. C.) Enterprise speaks of a mountain twelve miles south of Morganton which exudes alum from the rocks on both its sides, evincing the fact that the whole mountain is filled with the triple sulphate of alumina and potassa.—This is another evidence of the vast mineral wealth of our State, which has ever been so much neglected. When will this mineral wealth be developed?

The fighting at Bloomfield, (Mo.) continued three days, and an additional force had been sent from Cairo to the assistance of the Yankees.

### Governor's Election.

| | Vance. | Johnston. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 952 | 170 |
| Anson (part) | 425 | 58 |
| Bladen | 313 | 307 |
| Brunswick | 316 | 204 |
| Bertie | 522 | 100 |
| Burke | 868 | 230 |
| Cabarrus | 536 | 504 |
| Chatham | 1427 | 119 |
| Caswell | 532 | 269 |
| Catawba | 605 | 555 |
| Cleaveland | 523 | 575 |
| Caldwell | 600 maj. | |
| Cumberland | 961 | 315 |
| Davidson | 1368 | 162 |
| Davie | 726 | 182 |
| Duplin | 100 | 951 |
| Edgecombe | 113 | 504 |
| Forsyth | 1359 | 233 |
| Franklin | 525 | 378 |
| Gaston | 372 | 417 |
| Granville | 924 | 449 |
| Greene | 330 | 144 |
| Guilford | 1991 | 74 |
| Hertford | 189 maj. | |
| Harnett | 377 | 193 |
| Iredell | 1513 | 161 |
| Johnston | 939 | 148 |
| Mecklenburg | 421 | 1241 |
| Montgomery | 675 | 16 |
| Moore | 1020 | 114 |
| New Hanover | 287 | 1237 |
| Northampton | 90 maj. | |
| Orange | 1051 | 308 |
| Rockingham | 533 | 255 |
| Randolph | 1287 | 49 |
| Robeson | 949 | 299 |
| Rowan | 1324 | 405 |
| Stanly | 909 | 10 |
| Surry | 632 | 192 |
| Stokes | 653 | 82 |
| Sampson | 463 | 686 |
| Wake | 2186 | 435 |
| Warren | 156 | 453 |
| Wayne | 702 | 486 |
| Wilkes | 1476 | 66 |
| Yadkin | 1168 | 58 |

TIRED OF THE FIGHT.—It appears that the Irish are as tired as the Yankees of fighting the Confederates. See the following:

"A dispatch from St. Louis, 24th, says hundreds of foreigners, mostly Irish, had claimed the British Consul's protection from draft. This occasioned great excitement, and the Yankees mobbed them. The Provost Guard was called upon to suppress the riot."

STOCKS.—Confederate bonds sell daily at Richmond at par to 101 and interest. Virginia 6s par; North Carolina 6s 112½ to 114, 8s 107½.

## LATE NEWS.

*From Baton Rouge.*—MOBILE, August 6.—The Advertiser has the following dispatch, dated Jackson, Aug. 6:

"I am permitted by Gen. Van Dorn to send you the following:

"1½ miles from BATON ROUGE, Aug 5

"To Gen. Van Dorn:

"Receiving a dispatch that the Arkansas would co-operate, I attacked Baton Rouge this morning at day light, with less than 3000 men, and after a struggle of five hours we drove the enemy from all points to the arsenal tower and to the cover of their gunboats, taking a number of prisoners, several flags and a considerable quantity of property. "Our diminished and exhausted force could not take the arsenal, and the troops almost perishing for water, we have withdrawn 1½ miles from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour. I think our loss has been heavy as that of the enemy,

"Gen. Clark is mortally wounded. Col. Haunt, 3d Kentucky; Col. Allen, 4th Louisiana, and others, severely wounded.

"The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of his gun and mortar boats, is reported to us at five thousand strong.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE."

### The Ram Arkansas Blown Up.

AMITE RIVER, Aug. 6th.—About 1 o'clock this morning the Federal gunboats attacked the Confederate ram Arkansas. A messenger informs me that she fought them well for some time, inflicting great damage, and that she was then blown up by her crew. The messenger thinks that they all escaped.

(Signed) J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

### IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS

CAIRO, Friday Aug. 7, 1862.—Pillow has three plantations near Helena on which all his moveable property was confiscated.

Gen. Curtis has freed at Helena about 3,000 slaves, chiefly those who worked on Fort Pillow and Donelson.

*The Land Approach to Charleston.*—The correspondent of the New York Express announces that, by the evacuation of James Island, all chance of approaching Charleston by any feasible land route has been abandoned. The Federal troops have also retired from Edisto Island, and now only hold Hilton Head, Beaufort, Pulaski, and their immediate dependencies.

In Missouri the Confederate guerillas are making havoc of the Federals. Yankee accounts state that they have possession of the State.

The Democrat Convention met at Indianapolis on the 4th, 50,000 persons in attendance. It is reported as the largest ever held in the State. Gov. Hendricks was chosen President; Wickliffe, of Kentucky; Richardson, of Illinois, Vorhees, Carlisle and other prominent men were in attendance. Resolutions were passed advising the prosecution of the war, opposing subjugation or coercion, denouncing emancipation in every form, and calling for an entire change in the administration. Wickliffe said he was for Union if the South and slavery were not interfered with, but if the war was to be waged to free the slaves, not another drop of blood should be spilled.

New York will draft for her quota after the 18th and Ohio after the 15th, if their quota of troops is not filled by that time. Maine has filled hers.

A war meeting was held at Milwaukie on the 13th ult., 50,000 persons in attendance. All Railroads in the State gave free passage for that occasion. All business was suspended and Resolutions were passed recomending the drafting of a million of men for the war.

Over six hundred stores and private dwellings in Memphis have been taken possession of by the Yankee authorities, their owners, in some cases, having been expelled.

## LATEST NEWS.

### From Gen. Jackson's Army.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday says:

The ball was opened on Saturday morning, at Mitchell's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road, by a spirited engagement between a small portion of Jackson's army and a similar force of the enemy, which resulted in the utter rout of the latter, with severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the prisoners were Brigadier General Prince and some twenty-nine minor commissioned officers; the privates captured numberrd some three hundred and thirty. The particulars of the engagement have not transpired. Intelligence from Gordonsville, on yesterday, informs us that fighting had commenced in earnest above that point, at an early hour, and that Jackson was making the attack, advancing upon the enemy from three different bases. The arragement for the conflict were considered admirable, and inspiring us with entire confidence as to the success of the Confederate arms.

### Official Dispatch from Gen. Jackson.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12.—The following official dispatch was received at headquarters here to-day:

VALLEY DISTRICT, Aug. 11—6½ A. M.

*Colo:* On the evening of the 9th inst., God blessed our arms with another victory. The battle was near Cedar Run, about six miles from Culpepper Court House. The enemy's force, according to the statements of prisoners, consisted of Gen. Bank's, McDowell's and Siegel's commands. We have over 400 prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Prince. Whilst our list of killed is less than that of the enemy yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men, Brig. Gen. Charles Winder was mortally wounded whilst ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about 1500 small arms and other ordnance stores.

I am, Colonel, your obt. serv't.,

(Signed) T. J. JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Colo. R. H. Chilton, A. A. G.

*From the Richmond Dispatch.*

### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

On Friday night Gen. Winder's division encamped the other side of the Rapidan, taking up the line of march early Saturday morning. They heard the sound of cannon about twelve o'clock, and came up with Gen. Ewell's division, which constituted the right, about 1 P. M. The engagement had already been opened by Ewell's artillery. The 2d brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Garnett, was placed on the extreme left, and there held to await further orders. The cannonade soon became very heavy, and regiments of the 2d, in marching to assume a position nearer the enemy, were compelled frequently to lie down to avoid the shell, which rained heavily among the ranks. They had scarcely reached their position when the enemy's line of battle advanced from the woods directly in front and about parallel with our line, and poured forth a most destructive infantry fire. Meanwhile Gen. Winder had been mortally wounded by a shell, and the command of the division devolved upon General Taliaferro. The enemy, by overpowering numbers, had nearly succeeded in turning our left flank, when, at this critical moment, the supports came up, and they were driven back in confusion.

In the attack upon our centre the enemy met with still less success—they were not only repulsed, but driven back to their original position, which, by the time the musketry ceased, was occupied by our troops. The infantry firing closed about eight o'clock, but an effective cannonade was kept up until nearly midnight. Besides the guns and other ordnance captured, our troops took four stand of colors from the Yankees.

Our loss is supposed to be about 500 and that of the enemy between 1000 and 1500.

We have been able to gather but little information in respect to the part borne by Ewell's division, on the right, save that the action of the troops was marked by conspicuous gallantry.

On Sunday morning our forces were drawn up in line of battle, and as Gen. Jackson rode past, the cheers of the men were most enthusiastic. There was some firing early in the morning, but no engagement took place, the enemy declining to reply, although in sight.

The enemy fell back, and Gen. Jackson held the battle field from Saturday till Sunday, when he withdrew his forces to a more defensive position, 1½ miles from the field.

### FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 12.—Four Federal couriers bearing dispatches from Gen. Nelson, at McMinville, to Gen. Buell, have been captured and their dispatches handed over to the military authorities here.

Nelson complains that his pickets habitually desert to be paroled by the Confederates and represent affairs in his department as deplorable.

### LOSS OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

RICHMOND, August 11.—The Petersburg Express of the 11th, has New York dates of the 8th, from which we gather the following:

The steamship, "Golden Gate" which left San Francisco on the 21st July, for Panama, with two hundred and thirty passengers, and $1,114,000, for New York, and $270,000, for England, was burnt at sea on July 22d. One hundred and eighty passengers and the treasure were all lost.

The disaster has caused great senation in Wall-street.

### THE AFFAIR AT MALVERN HILL.

On Wednesday morning at daylight the corps of Gen. Longstreet was moved forward, and encamped that night within half a mile of the hill, the day having been spent in reconnoitering. On Thursday, about 12 o'clock, the corps advanced and took possession of the hill without firing a gun, the enemy having evacuated the night before, about 12 o'clock. The number of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. Several prisoners were taken, among them two sentinels, who were on the top of the house on the summit of the hill.

Considerable supplies of coffee, meat, crackers, &c. ware left by the enemy, indicating that they had evacuated under evident alarm

*Richmond Dispatch 9th inst.*

### GENERAL STUART "ON THE WING AGAIN"—HUNDRED AND TEN PRISONERS CAPTURED.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.—On Monday last, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart left Hanover Court House, with Lee's brigade of cavalry and "Stuart's Horse artillery," on a reconnoitering expedition. He stopped that night at Bowling Green, and proceeded next morning towards Fredericksburg. On arriving within eight miles of that town, he learned that two brigades of the enemy, with artillery and cavalry, had gone in the direction of Hanover Junction. On Wednesday morning he went in pursuit, and overtook the rear guard at a place called Massaponax. A sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of sixty Yankees. The enemy occupied rising ground, and being reinforced by the return of those who were in advance, our forces fell back.

Before arriving at Massaponax, Gen. Stuart learned that the Yankees had sent back a train of twelve wagons towards Fredericksburg, on the "telegraph road." He dispatched Colonel Thornton with a detachment to capture this train, which was accomplished. A guard of fifty men accompanying the train was also captured. After being rejoined by Col. Thornton's cavalry, Gen. Stuart returned to Hanover Court House. The prisoners—one hundred and ten in number—arrived here last night. There were no officers among them—a fact to be regretted in view of Pope's outrages, and Gen. Cooper's recent orders.

*Richmond Whig.*

The Dispatch of the 8th gives an account of the same exploit, and adds,—

It was ascertained that two brigades (Hatche's and Gibbon's,) two batteries of artillery, and cavalry in proportion, had passed during the night towards the Hanover Junction, evidently for the purpose of cutting off communication with Jackson. The prisoners confirmed the accounts received, and placed the strength of the expedition at 6,000. They stated that Burnside arrived in Fredericksburg on Tuesday evening, his command having preceded him, and that there were 20,000 men in the place.

After remaining at the church for four hours Gen Stuart proceeded down the road for some distance, but finding the enemy making a heavy demonstration towards him he turned towards Bowling Green, bringing off everything safely. These were 96 prisoners of war, 15 negroes, and 12 wagons, with superb teams, some with six horses. Our loss was one man mortally and two seriously wounded. The 1st Virginia cavalry were operating on the front while Stuart was in the rear, communication between the two commands being kept up by bold horsemen who knew the country thoroughly, and who passed around from one to the other repeatedly during the day.

### FROM THE NORTH.

From an intelligent gentleman, who has been on a trip to the Northern cities, and who left Washington last Monday; we have some interesting items of news from Yankeeland.

Our informant has no doubt that the 300,000 men called for by Lincoln's last proclamation will be obtained in the next sixty days by a draft, and that 250,000 of them will be substitutes. Brooklyn and New York city are filled with recruiting officers, but both cities together do not average a recruit a day. Those who would enlist for the bounty, were no draft spoken of are now reserving themselves to serve as substitutes. The draft is considered certain, and the whole Northern community is making its arrangements accordingly. The price of a substitute has been fixed at $1000. On last Monday there was the most intense excitement in Baltimore, and consternation in Washington on account of a rumored plot for a rebellion among the secessionists of Maryland. The detective force in Baltimore alone has been increased 300. No particulars of the plot, if there was such a move in contemplation, had transpired.

Numerous elaborate and extensive earthworks have been constructed along the line of the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, designed to obstruct the progress of Gen. Jackson after he shall have taken the former city.

Our informant crossed the Potomac near Acquia creek. He saw great numbers of transports landing troops at the creek which, it was said, were reinforcements sent to Pope by McClellan.—*Richmond Examiner 9th.*

*Highly important from East Tennessee.*—MOBILE, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to the Advertiser dated Knoxville the 6th, states that heavy skirmishing commenced on Tuesday with a large portion of the enemy at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap. One brigade of Gen. Stephenson's forces was engaged on our side, the design being to gain the enemy's rear and cut them off from the Gap. The artillery firing was very heavy. Several prisoners have been brought in from Tazewell. No particulars of the fight.

Gen. Rains, at last accounts, was making a forced march to gain the enemy's rear. Brig. Gen. W. R. Caswell was this afternoon assassinated by an unknown person near his residence six miles from Knoxville.


**FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED WANTED,** and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

**$30 Reward.**

DESERTED, from Camp, at Weldon, on the 1st day of August 1862, WM. ATKINS, a private of Company D, 53d Regiment, N. C. T.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the Camp of the 53d Regiment, now stationed at Weldon. DAVID SCOTT.

Capt. Comp. Co. D, 53d Regt., N. C. T.

**FOR HIRE.**

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged 22 years, and child, upon reasonable terms.

WM. H. WHEELER.

Salem, Aug. 8—15tf.

**OLD SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.**

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second hand books:

Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's French Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, Davenport's U. S. History, Guy's Astronomy, Murray's Exercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DeSCHWEINITZ.

Salem, August 1st, 1862.

From the Newark (N. J.) Journal.

## SHALL THIS WAR EVER CEASE?

Napoleon once said, "America is a fortunate country; for she thrives by the follies of our European countries." But, alas! now she has reversed her policy, and instead of thriving by avoiding these follies, she has not only adopted them—war, taxes, oppression—but she has gone a step farther, and is endeavoring to destroy her own liberties, the liberties of white men, in order to strengthen or secure those of the black race. The history of mankind presents us with many insane follies of nations, but none equal in insanity to this stupendous folly of Republican America, in t is noon of the 19th century. A year and a half ago the American Republic, with the motto "E Pluribus Unum" flaming in her beak, was developing her resources of mind and body with an external force and an internal freedom that had never a parallel in the world's history. "A continent and two oceans," said the London Times, "are in the hands of this people." With a most heroic past, we had the promise of a most glorious future. At peace with all the world and with ourselves—the terror of the nations, a career of national prosperity was opening before us unlimited in extent, rivalling in happiness the fabled Utopias of the poets. Out of the once unknown wilderness, in less than three centuries, a mighty empire had arisen. Upon the scarcely rotted roots of the primitive forest, proud cities stood teeming with busy life, and growing like the prairie grass in Spring. The boldest and most enthusiastic speculator could have scarcely ventured to predict the destiny of this country, if integrity had continued to govern her deliberations, and wisdom had prevailed in her councils. Her worst enemy, as he looked out upon the vast inheritance of this people, stretching from the Atlantic seabord to the Pacific, from its inland seas at the North to the Floridian reefs, with all its teeming millions, and all its evidences of prosperity everywhere, must have been compelled to exclaim, with Ball, the son of Poor, as he looked out upon the tents of Israel, whitening all the plains of Moab, "who can count the dust of Jacob, or the number of the fourth part of Israel. As the valleys are they spread forth, as gardens by the river side, as trees of lign aloes which the Lord hath planted, as cedar trees beside the waters."

All this prosperity and promise for the future was the natural result of the constitutional policy of the Democratic party which had ruled in the land so long. The party held as the policy of its creed a strict construction of the Constitution—equal and exact justice to all who are entitled to its privileges, an antagonism to all forms of sectionalism based upon hostility to institutions whose privileges were guarantied by the Constitution. Had such policy been adhered to, this nation to-day would have remained a united and a happy people. But a sectional organization, professing for the basis of its creed eternal hostility to slavery, revolutionary in its origin and destructive in its policy, proposed to govern this country by usurpation; to overthrow and set at naught every guarantee of the Constitution in reference to fifteen States of the Union; to shut them out of the magnificent Territories acquired by the common blood and treasure of the Union; to maintain this Union just as the Union between England and Ireland is maintained; just as Great Britain attempted to maintain the union between the mother country and the American colonies. When the danger of a disrupted Union was upon us, and all the horrors of a civil war menaced, they persistently refused all attempts at conciliation. They refused conciliation and compromise, and when they did so they knew that war would result from the refusal.

The war they invited—nay, longed for—is now upon us, and has brought in its train all the ruin that has waited upon its blood-stained footsteps. Every fundamental principle of constitutional liberty has been scattered to the winds—enormous expenditures, the result of speculation and fraud, demand oppressive and exhorbitant taxes—whole hecatombs of victims have been offered up, and there is hardly a house, as in ancient Egypt, "in which there is not one dead"—a large proportion of the productive industry is being turned from the peaceful pursuits of agriculture to where the reapers descend to the harvest of death—everywhere individual and national bankruptcy is staring us in the face.

In the legislative councils of the nation every hour makes manifest that the object of the war is not to uphold the Governm't, the Constitution, or the Union, "but to lift the artificial weights from all men's shoulders," in the language of President Lincoln—to wage "an irrepressible conflict" against the institution of slavery—to rob the white man of his liberty, that the slave may enjoy it. Nine-tenths of the legislation of Congress has been this session directed towards the condition of the slave, and how to alleviate that condition, while the awful situation of this Government, intended for white men is entirely lost sight of. In the meantime the nation "reels and staggers to and fro like a drunken man."

Democrats of New Jersey! the hour when you are to meet in council is not far distant. Upon you, together with your confrees in other States, rest the hope of the country. With a bold, vigorous, and determined effort, you can help to save it; but it will not be by *half-way temporizing* measures. You cannot save it by endorsing and approving the acts of the present Administration; by endorsing attacks upon the constitutional liberty of the subject; by approving of a war of subjugation and extermination. The cunning, unprincipled promoters of this war, who are speculating upon the blood and treasure of this nation, have no desire that it shall cease. Under the specious and delusive cry that Government is in danger, and the constitution must be upheld, they are uprooting the foundation of the one and rendering nugatory every provision of the other. Read the history of the past year; read the daily legislation of the men in Congress who are hounding on this strife, and then tell us honestly—do you believe this to be a war for the Union or the preservation of the Constitution? If you do not, it is high time you should cry aloud and spare not.

It is time that you should arise from the lethargy that enervates, and the false security that deludes you. If you believe that the further continuance of this war will only entail untold miseries upon yourselves and your posterity, you have a right to demand that it shall cease. You have the right by all Constitutional means within your power to endeavor to make it a finality. If not, you acknowledge a right and a power in this Administration which only belongs to despotic Governments, that are founded in force, and not in the consent of the governed.

Let this war go on in the spirit it is now being waged, and you will dig an impassable gulf between the North and South. Remember what Senator Douglass said in the Senate before disease had dimmed his eye and paralyzed his mind: "Whether the war that the Republicans now clamor for last one year, seven years, or thirty years, the result must be the same—a cessation of hostilities when the parties become exhausted, and a treaty of peace recognizing the separate independence of each section. *Extermination, subjugation or separation, one of the three, must be the result of the war between the Northern and Southern States.*"

Now, the question is, will you wait until a war of years has prostrated every interest, destroyed a sixth part of your population and made a waste and desolation of the North, or will you demand peace now? Is the freedom of the negro of more importance than that of the white man? If so, clamor for war. Are the groans of the wounded more musical to your ears than the whirl of the shuttle and the ring of the hammer? Then clamor for war. Do you desire an incubus of taxation that shall make you and your remotest posterity "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the Federal Government? Then clamor for war. Do you desire to see this Confederate Government transformed into a vast centralized military despotism? Then clamor for war. Do you want to witness the final wreck of all the glories of our past, and our hopes for the future? Then clamor for the war.

### PROVISIONS.

Occasionally some of our speculators, and others, get up a "big scare" about something to eat. It is a little singular that while our own people are scared about something to eat, the Yankees are alarmed about our large quantities of provisions. A few days since three Yankee officers passed through this place to Washington City. They had been captured at Shiloh, and were selected by their captive friends, and with the consent of Gen. Beauregard, to go to Lincoln's headquarters to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. Having traveled from Corinth, through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, and made every observation that a Yankee can make, they told their friends, on their arrival, that the whole South was filled with corn and potatoes, and that there would only be cotton enough raised to furnish seed for the next year. That is emphatically true. We have every prospect of a most abundant season. Fruit and vegetables of every kind will be very abundant.

Mark what we say, this war will not outlast the fruit and vegetable season. Before the harvest moon is passed the war will be practically ended. And speculators, who think they can dive into the future further than others will find themselves under a deadfall. To some there will be a fear of too much dry weather, others will be afraid of too much rain; this is always the case. But as there is tenfold the quantity of grain and vegetables planted this season in the South than in any former year, we may reasonably calculate that we shall reap in proportion to what we have sown. The deficiency in flour will be more than compensated by the quantity of corn and vegetables. As yet we have meats of the finest quality; and as we know every farmer in the Southern Confederacy is attempting to raise as much as he possibly can for the sustenance of man, we may safely calculate that we shall have a large surplus instead of a scarcity. It is only persons of little faith and acute apprehension who have fears; all others are satisfied that everything is propitious for the South.

*Atlanta Confederacy.*

DEATH OF GENERAL SAM HOUSTON.—Sam Houston, ex-Governor of Texas, has been reported dead, and the report has been contradicted. It has been renewed, however, in the most positive manner, by Rev. C. H. Clark, a Baptist minister, formerly of Houston, who is a son in-law of Gen. Houston. On the 24th instant Mr. Clark spoke at a war meeting in Boston Common. Mr. Clark said he had been surprised since coming North to hear that it had been reported and believed that Governor Houston had given his adherance to secession. As his son-in-law, and the one who had closed his eyes in death, he stigmatized them as false. The old man was loyal to the day of his death. He took a violent cold at a meeting held by the Union men to devise means to protect themselves, which finally settled into pneumonia.

The death of Gen. Sam Houston has been contradicted.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Col. Blanton Duncan's engraving establishment, at Columbia, S. C., consists of 24 presses at present. Eight additional printers arrived upon the Herald, who were sent for in May to Liverpool, and six others will shortly arrive from Paris, when the number of presses at work will be thirty-eight. The engravers and other persons connected with the establishment have been selected from the best shops of the Old World, regardless of expense, and the character and style of the work to be done will give satisfaction to the most exacting. As our signal victory near Richmond will probably lead, before many months, to a restoration of peace, every preparation is now being made by Col. Duncan to procure all the necessary supplies and materials to meet the demand which may then arise from the various States, banks, corporations, &c., upon the resumption of business in its old channels. With the whole force working, 200,000 notes daily could be struck off, so that prompt execution of orders will necessarily follow.

Heretofore, nothing has been done by him except for the Government, and their wants will, of course, be first supplied. When peace dispenses with that necessity, the entire South can be attended to.

## MARRIED,

On the 12th inst, in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, MR. NATHANIEL BOLES of Stokes County, to MISS SARAH A. DAVIS, of Salem.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The announcement of Seward's resignation; of the refusal of three Governors of States to furnish additional troops for Lincoln; of a projected armistice, at Northern solicitation, through the agency of England; and of a bold onslaught from the stump in Ohio upon the administration and the war, received with applause by the people, turns out to be unfounded.

Yet the most curious, if not the most important, feature of the intelligence would not be very strange, for it is the policy of Great Britain to prolong the war now raging on this continent, and it would be natural for her to decline to use her influence for the restoration of peace.

The pertinacity with which the prominent men of the South, especially those controlling the operations of the Southern Government, have clung to the idea that England was obliged to have cotton, and would risk a war with the North to secure it, is really amazing. These men seem to have quite forgotten the origin of the slavery agitation and its entire history down to the moment when, at Montgomery, they set up their cotton government and set out upon a policy founded upon the idea that the North durst not fight the South, and that England, if it did venture upon the measure, would surely interfere to prevent it. It has always been the policy of Great Britain to break down the power and destroy the prestige of the American Union. The great leading ideas on which she has pursued this policy have been these:

I. The example of a flourishing and powerful republic was sure, sooner or later, to produce the overthrow of her monarchical and aristocratic system.

II. Her empire of the sea was already disputed and endangered, and in the course of a little while longer was sure to be overthrown by the continued progress of American mercantile enterprise and the rapid growth of American capital.

III. Her manufacturing system was also brought into imminent peril by American enterprise, especially that large portion of it employed in the manufacture of cotton fabrics—a department of industry which, so long as the cotton culture flourished as it did in our Southern States, made her entirely dependent for success in this branch of enterprise upon obtaining her chief supplies of this staple from America.

Deeply impressed with these convictions for a long series of years past, it has been all the time the policy of Great Britain, by every means in her power, to foment popular agitations in this country, for the double purpose of involving the North and South in collision, and of destroying the slave system of labour in our Southern States, as the only means of destroying our capacity to beat her own dependencies in the culture of cotton.

No one understood the policy of Great Britain in this particular more thoroughly, and no one more assiduously taught it to the cotton people than the great CALHOUN—their ido and their apostle. It is strange that not one single statesman of the cotton States in the last few years has been found to echo the sentiments of Mr. Calhoun on this subject, or to realise the true temper and attitude of Great Britain towards the South in this war. Indeed, the remark may be extended to all the men of the Confederacy prominent before the public eye. We know of but a single instance of a man who has constantly proclaimed England's thorough and ineradicable hostility to both sections of the late United States, the South as well as the North; we mean, of course, General Floyd, whose well known opinions on the subject have been verified by every act of Great Britain during the progress of the present war.

It is the interest of Great Britain that this war shall go on until the North is overwhelmed with debt and taxation, and thoroughly exhausted of men, capital and materials for conducting a successful rivalry in manufactures and commerce; and until, also, the South shall be everywhere overrun, her slaves taken off, her labor system completely overturned, and all the circumstances which gave the South a monopoly of the cotton culture shall be destroyed. The talk about her starving operatives is the silly cant of women and clergymen. England could better afford, and her government would prefer, to see five millions of her operatives starved to death, rather than to see the civil dissensions of this country healed and its affairs embarked again on the career of prosperity on which they were moving two years ago. She has had the cunning, by heavy bribes to controlling members of the Republican party of the North, to inaugurate the present troubles, and, despite of the sentimentalism which she is now preaching on the horrors of war, she is the real instigator of the aggressive measures of the North against the South. She has had the address to make the North, her rival in manufactures and commerce, do her own work upon the South, her successful competitor in the cotton culture. Her two rivals in matters touching her vital interests are engaged in deadly collision, and she would, this day, choose rather that all her starving operatives should perish than that the North and South should be at peace until their work of mutual destruction is completed.

### THE YANKEES HAVE MALVERN HILL.

The insufficiency of our outpost troops was demonstrated Tuesday, at Malvern Hill. We had stationed there but the portion of a regiment and one battery (Stribling's) to guard the hill. The Yankees advanced in superior force, and a skirmish ensued, our men keeping their ground until almost surrounded, when they fell back leaving the Hill to the enemy. Our loss was one man killed, two wounded, and six missing. Gen. Toombs had command of the brigade to which the troops engaged in this affair were attached. The Yankees will doubtless rejoice hugely at the re occupation of Malvern Hill, and Curl's Neck. The country in this locality is some of the richest in Va., and the enemy have probably been attracted as much by the broad acres of grain and grass which abound on every side, as by a desire to re occupy again the scene of their former exploits. We are informed that there is forage enough upon the surrounding pastures to subsist the animals in the Yankee army for at least two months. It is a gratifying fact, however, that within the last ten days, there have been removed from Curl's Neck twelve thousand bushels of shelled wheat, and over half a million pounds of long forage.

The labor of removing this valuable property was performed by Major S. P. Micthell, the Chief Quartermaster of Gen. Longstreet's *corps d' armée*, and it is not less creditable to him that the entire work was accomplished under the guns of two Yankee steamers, and frequently under their fire.

What steps will be taken for the dislodgment of the Yankees, we leave the future to demonstrate.—[Richmond Whig.

### YANKEE INCENDIARISM—HANDSOME RESIDENCE BURNED.

On Friday evening last, shortly after six o'clock, the Yankee pirates now infesting the waters of James River, having witnessed the departure of several of our artillery pieces, landed at "Maycock's," the elegant residence of Mrs. Dr. John Cole, and set fire to the dwelling and all the outhouses. The buildings burned with great rapity, and before dark scarcely a vestige was left, save the blackened chimneys and a few remnants of charred timber. Mrs. Cole and her children were absent at the house of a neighbor, but her comfortable home, and all the furniture it contained, has fallen a prey to Yankee meanness and malevolence. One or two Confederate batteries were at Maycock's, Friday morning during the heavy cannonading; and for this reason, doubtless, the demons, who are attempting the subjugation of the South, determined to wreak their vengeance on a defenceless widow and three fatherless children. This is the mode of warfare which the unprincipled Pope has declared it his intention to adopt, and we suppose McClellan is anxious to emulate so bright and shining an examplar.

The dwelling at Maycock's was one of the handsomest specimens of cottage architecture on James river. It was nearly new, having been built only a few years ago, at a cost of some $15,000. Passengers on the river boats could not have failed to notice the building with its tasteful observatory, on the right hand side going down, a few miles below City Point.

A few servants (very old) were the only occupants of the premises when the Vandals landed. About 400 Confederate cavalry reached the place before 8 o'clock, but the buildings had been reduced to ashes, and the villainous Yankee incendiaries had all embarked and joined their piratical fleet.—*Rich. Whig.*

### PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN, OF KENTUCKY.

Gov. Magoffin has issued a proclamation calling the Kentucky Legislature to meet on the 14th August. It concludes as follows:

A civil conflict is impending over us. I am without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lives, property and liberties of the people, or to enforce the law. Daily appeals are being made to me, as the Governor of the State, to protect our citizens from marauding bands and in the peaceful enjoyment of their property and rights under the constitution. I am left without the power and means to afford relief, and I am consequently left no alternative but to appeal to you, their representatives, in the hope that it will not be in vain. Any attempt on my part to organize a force for that purpose will certainly but precipitate the evil, and I therefore not unwillingly convene the General Assembly, that they may determine themselves the extent of the authority to be granted by them, and, looking to the policy adopted in the State, and to the late action of Congress and the President touching slavery, and to provide for the safety of our institutions and the peace and tranquility of the Commonwealth.

### HAVOC AT THE RICHMOND BATTLES.

The Charleston Mercury's correspondent at Richmond makes the following statement of our losses in these battles:—

"Mr. Crooker, Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office, states that his books show between 11,000 and 12,000 wounded in the battles before Richmond, and thinks the whole number, including those in private houses not reported to him will be about 12,500. Gen. Lee, I am told, estimates the killed at 3,500; to these must be added a great many who were disabled by exhaustion, want of food, and good water—so that the sum total would amount, perhaps, to 18,000 or 20,000. The percentage of deaths among the wounded has been heavy, owing to the hot weather. I have heard it put at 80 per cent, but this is foolish. No case of amputation above the knee is said to have recovered, but this also I doubt.

In the army, all agree that the Yankee loss exceeds our own. It was greater even at Malvern Hill, according to the report of the officer who had charge of the burying parties, and rode over the whole field. Some of the Yankees were horribly mutilated by the monster shells from their own gunboats."

### ADDRESS OF GEN. D. H. HILL

Gen. D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, having been assigned to the command of the Confederate forces in the territory extending from Drury's Bluff to Wilmington, N. C., issued the following address to his late division on taking his departure:

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
July 21, 1862.

General Orders, No. —

In pursuance of orders from the headquarters of the army, the undersigned relinquishes the present command, to enter upon a new field of duty. It is with unfeigned pain and reluctance he leaves a division which, in the last two months, has poured out more blood in the sacred cause of the South, than any division in the army—which alone, and unsupported, drove the enemy from his abattis, fortifications and rifle-pits at Seven Pines, capturing eight guns, the camp and stores of the enemy; and which at Mechanicsville, Coal Harbor, White Oak River, and Malvern Hill, exhibited all those high and heroic qualities for which the Southern soldier is remarkable.

The division, too, has been endeared to its commander by its uniform good conduct in the camps as well as in the field. The troops have ever shown by their quiet and conservative character, their orderly behaviour and prompt obedience, that they did not believe whiskey, bluster, profanity, and rowdyism to be necessary adjuncts to the soldier.

May you ever maintain your present proud position; may you ever rebuke with scorn the wretches who desert your colors in battle or straggle from your ranks on the march and in the camps; may your future deeds be such, that when your name is mentioned it may send a thrill of joy through the heart of him who once had the honor of commanding you.

By order of D. H. HILL, Major. Gen.
J. W. TAYLOR, A. A. A. G.

When Gen. Hindman was in pursuit of Curtis and had hopes of cutting him off in his retreat, he issued the following characteristic proclamation:

### GEN. HINDMAN'S PROCLAMATION.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 24, 1862.

To the People of Arkansas:

The Yankee General Curtis is attempting to escape. His position is untenable. He is appalled by the dangers that surround him. In his terror he resorts to the desperate expedient of moving to the South along White River, trusting for supplies from Mississippi by boats.

The supplies cannot ascend White River.—We have already blown up one of his iron clad boats, crippled another, and can hold the river against his fleet. The question now is, shall his army reach the fleet below you; can you prevent him? The plan is not a secret. I proclaim it to you all. If it is not carried out the responsibility will rest on you. Take your gun in your hand, and ammunition. Every man of you mount your horse or go afoot. Do not wait an hour. Lose no time in holding meetings. Move to the enemy by the shortest road. Join the first company you overtake upon the march. Press upon the invaders from every direction. Attack him day and night. Kill his scouts and pickets. Kill his pilots and troops on the transports. Cut off his wagon trains. Lie in ambush and surprise his detachments. Shoot his mounted officers.—Destroy every pound of meat and flour, every ear of corn and stack of fodder, oats and wheat that can fall into his hands; fell trees as thickly as in rafts on all the roads before him; burn everything and block up the fords; hang upon his front flanks and rear, and make the ring of a pair of rifles and shot guns the accompaniment of every foot of his retreat, and let every man feel and know that this appeal is addressed to him specially and that it is the appeal of a bleeding country to her sons for deliverance.

Our army in the field will do its part.—Will you do yours?

T. C. HINDMAN, Major-General.

### THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA—MASS CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS—THE LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION DENOUNCED.

The Cincinnati papers of Thursday last contain reports of the proceedings of the Indiana Democratic Convention at Indianapolis on Wednesday, July 30, from which we compile the following resolutions:

That we protest, in the name of ourselves and of our children, and in the name of all that we hold dear in the future of our beloved counties, against the mischievous measure of negro emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the payment for such negroes out of the national treasury; and we further protest against the resolution of Congress pledging the nation to pay for all negroes which may be emancipated by the authority of any of the Southern States; that we regard such measures, involving as they do an expenditure of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, as measures of transcendent enormity, and fruitful only of national beggary to the land we love; that we are unalterably and unconditionally opposed to all schemes having for their object immediate or remote, the taxation of the white man for the purchase of negroes anywhere; that we deny the constitutional right of the President or Congress to adopt a policy which taxes white labor to pay for negroes, or which would make the government or people slave dealers, a policy which, if not arrested by the votes of the people will entail upon unborn generations of our kindred a debt more overwhelming and appalling than ever cursed any nation of ancient or modern times.

That in opposition to measures of this kind we desire to interpose the peaceful and powerful agent *the ballot of a free people*, and say, in the language of another, "We will neither surrender our rights nor forsake them. We will maintain our constitutional liberty at all hazards; and as a necessary step toward that end, we will maintain the Union in like manner. We are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

That in the language of the resolution of the conservative members of Congress, the doctrines of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike inconsistent with the Constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country; the first have already involved us in a civil war, and the others (the Abolitionists) will leave to the country, but little hope to the speedy restoration of the Union or peace.

That the people of Indiana having inhibited, by the State constitution and law, the entrance of free negroes and mulattoes into this State, and as the present disturbances on our border are likely to bring in an influx of that population from neighboring States, we respectfully ask the public authorities of Indiana to see that the constitution and laws are properly enforced on that subject. When the people of Indiana adopted the negro exclusion clause by a majority of ninety-four thousand votes, they meant that the honest laboring white man should have no competitor in the black race—that the soil of Indiana should belong to the white man, and that he alone was suited to her free institutions.

That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervade every department of the Federal government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partizans while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

That we approve of and endorse the resolutions drawn by Hon. John J. Crittenden, and adopted by the conservative members of Congress on the 22d day of January, 1861, as a clear and just declaration of the objects which ought to be had in view by the American people in the present fearful emergency of their national affairs.

### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than one dollar, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

*Terms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| One year, | $2.00. |
| Six months, | 1.00. |

NOTICE.—From and after this date, no subscription to the *Press* will be received for a shorter term than six months.

NO CLUBS.—We still, occasionally, receive orders for the *Press* at club rates. We abolished the clubbing system, some time since, and must strictly adhere to the terms in this issue.


## $100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant, a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

P. S.—This thief is supposed to be the same man who was arrested for horse-stealing in Fayetteville a year or two ago, and was whipped in Yadkinville and released. He called himself FAY, and is a notorious thief.

## NOTICE.

WE will sell, at public auction, on **Friday, the 5th day of September** next, at the residence of Harman Hartman, dec'd, a lot of FARMING TOOLS, and some HOUSE HOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also at the same time and place, the PLANTATION containing about

**160 Acres of Land,**

situated about two miles from Winston.

On the premises are a lot of choice FRUIT TREES, and first rate well of water. There are about 100 acres of Woodland and about 60 acres in cultivation.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN H. WHITE
JOHN J. HARTMAN,
P. N. HOPKINS,

July 25, 1862. 13-td

## NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

R. L. PATTERSON.

June 20, 1862. 8-4t

*** Winston Spirit of Jackson, 4 times.

## PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

*FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,*
PERFUMERY, &c.

T. C. PARISH. [jy4,3m] J. M. WADDILL.

## Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

## SALT.

I AM now daily expecting to receive another LOT OF SALT, and as I deem it my duty to give the preference to the families of soldiers in service or conscripts who may have to go, I would be glad if such would make early application.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, July 11, 1862.

## Reich's Magic Blacking.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured by

WM. A REICH.

Salem, N. C., July 4, 1862.


## State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| George H. Young, Exr. of Thomas Voss, dec'd. vs. Augustine Voss, Adm'r. of Wm. Voss, dec'd, John Park Voss, and others. | Petition to settle the estate of Thos. Voss, dec'd. To Sept. Term 1862. |

IT appearing, on affidavit, that the children of Nancy Brown, wife of Hez. Brown, to wit: John H. Brown, Sidney H. Brown, Eliza McCoy, Henry N. Brown, Daniel S. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Rufus L. Brown, Sarah E. Brown, and Caroline E. Brown; the children of Sarah Vance, wife of Samuel Vance, dec'd, to wit: Thomas C. Vance, John W. Vance, Joseph M. Vance, James G. Vance, Samuel G. Vance, David L. Vance, Benjamin F. Vance, Mary L. Vance, Sarah J. Vance, and Lewis W. Vance; the two children of Andrew Voss, dec'd, to wit: Benjamin Voss and —— Voss, and John Park Voss, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises; or the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, in Winston, this the first day of July, A. D. 1862.

jy11..11..6t-$6] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

## State of North Carolina,

*FORSYTH COUNTY.*

*Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A.D.* 1861.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss. | Attachment Levied on Land. |

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$3

## North Carolina,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1862.

YADKIN COUNTY,

| | |
|---|---|
| Terry Gough vs. The heirs at law of Wm. Gough, deceased. | Petition for Dower. |

IN this case it appearing to the Court that James Whitaker, one of the heirs at law of Wm. Gough, dec'd., is not a resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said James Whitaker to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October, 1862, then and there to show, if he has anything to say, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, Thomas S. Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in July, 1862. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

15-6t-$5 by W. A. JOHN, D. C.

## State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Term, 1862.*

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transon and others.

Petition to sell the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8-6t-pr.adv: $5

## HARD TIMES MADE EASY!
## Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

## NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

## County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12-2w

## VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 71862. A. T. ZEVELY.

***A List of Letters*** remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Charlotte Booze, | H. Marshall, |
| James B. Barrow, | J. McDonald & Son, |
| Lieut. W. L. Barrier, | Wm. J. McKaughan, |
| Mrs. S. Foy, | Willis Stevens 2, |
| Judian Hordes, | John Smith, |
| Mrs. E. Hurt, | Thos. R. Tate or Mr |
| Wm. Linville, | Willis, |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

| DIST. | COMMITTEEMEN. |
|---|---|
| 1. | N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol. |
| 2 | J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young. |
| 3 | Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins. |
| 4 | Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton. F J Fulp. |
| 5 | Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville. |
| 6 | Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields |
| 7 | John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews. |
| 8 | Israel Robinson G W Wilson. J W Shelton. |
| 9 | C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones. |
| 10 | John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir. |
| 11 | Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine. |
| 12 | A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach. |
| 13 | Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles. |
| 14 | John L Steward. J W Hester, W U Lomax. |
| 15 | A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim, |
| 16 | A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson |
| 17 | J P Crews, John Beeson. David Robinson. |
| 18 | Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton |
| 19 | J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed. |
| 20 | J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour. W L Swaim |
| 21 | Jesse Mock, A [illegible] Spach, W W Thornton. |
| 22 | George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert |
| 23 | R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford. |
| 24 | Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar. |
| 25 | Chas Miller, Robert Walker. James Ogburn |
| 26 | Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews. |
| 27 | J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall. |
| 28 | John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper. |
| 29 | John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas. |
| 30 | Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner. E W Griffith. |
| 31 | C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter. |
| 32 | William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers. |
| 33 | Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton |
| 34 | Alex Ridings, John Blackburn. Thos Craft. |
| 35 | John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad. |
| 36 | Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach. E P Pfaff. |
| 37 | T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks. |
| 38 | A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson. |
| 39 | Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith. |
| 40 | Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour. |
| 41 | Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman. |
| 42 | E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long. |
| 43 | Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides. |
| 44 | W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long. |
| 45 | Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower. |
| 46 | R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim. |
| 47 | T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink. |
| 48 | James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan. |
| 49 | Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner. |
| 50 | John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle. |
| 51 | Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim. |
| 52 | Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.) |

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, C. B. S. C. S.

april 25-52-4t.

## Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

A. M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | A Voice from Heaven, | 4 pages |
| " 2. | Don't Put It Off, | 4 " |
| " 3. | Self-Dedication to God, | 4 " |
| " 4. | Private Devotion, | 4 " |
| " 5. | The All-Sufficiency of Christ, | 4 " |
| " 6. | The Act of Faith, | 4 " |
| " 7. | Motives to Early Piety, | 4 " |
| " 8. | The Sentinel, | 4 " |
| " 9. | Come to Jesus, by N. Hall, | 32 " |
| " 10. | Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, | 8 " |
| " 11. | Are You Prepared? | 4 " |
| " 12. | Prepare to Meet Thy God, | 4 " |
| " 13. | An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready, | 4 " |
| " 14. | Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, | 4 " |
| " 15. | The Soldier, | 8 " |
| " 16. | Your Soul—Is It Safe? | 16 " |
| " 17. | The New Year, | 4 " |
| " 18. | A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy, | 8 " |
| " 19. | The Great Gathering, | 4 " |
| " 20. | Lovest Thou Me? | 4 " |
| " 21. | Individual Effort, | 8 " |
| " 22. | The French Soldier, | 4 " |
| " 23. | Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, | 16 " |
| " 24. | Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., | 8 " |
| " 25. | Christ's Gracious Invitation, | 8 " |
| " 26. | Are You Ready? | 4 " |
| " 27. | The Life Preserver, | 4 " |
| " 28. | The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved, | 4 " |
| " 29. | "My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C., | 4 " |
| " 30. | Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va., | 8 " |
| " 31. | The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D., | 4 " |
| " 32. | Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., | 8 " |
| " 33. | Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen, | 4 " |
| " 34. | Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C., | 4½ " |
| " 35. | "Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., | 4 " |
| " 36. | What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., | 4 " |
| | "Hymns for the Camp," | 128 " |

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

## Salem Drug Store.

### LOOK OUT

*FOR THE*

### GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf,

## Barrels Wanted.

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

## SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

### NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

### Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

## PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

*Paints Ground in Oil.*

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

## Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

**No. 1 COACH BODY,**
**No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,**
**No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,**
**DAMAR,**
**JAPAN,**
**BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;**

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
## FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on under hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

### THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

## Salem Printing Office

THE

### JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

### NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

### LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

## Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
### AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

| | |
|---|---|
| Warrants, | Letters Testamentary, |
| Delivery Bonds, | Administr'r's Bonds, |
| Ca Sas, | Sheriff's Bail Bonds, |
| Ca Sa Bonds, | Attachments, |
| Ca Sa Affidavits, | Apprentice Indent., |
| Garnishments, | Appearance Bonds, |
| Writs, | Notes of Hand, |
| Subpoenas, | Land Deeds, |
| Witness Tickets, | Sheriff's Deeds, |
| Juror Tickets, | Fi. Fa. |
| Declarations of Ejectment, | Ven Ex. |
| Marriage License. | &c., &c. &c |

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

## SOUTHERN
## PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. G. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

## RICHMOND
## TYPE FOUNDRY.

### The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

### Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

**From a Bodkin**

TO A

**Ten-Cylinder Press.**

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22—m.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,**
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 25th, 1862. 48-1m

## Census of North Carolina, 1860.

| COUNTIES. | WHITE | FREE COL. | SLAVES. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 7,986 | 421 | 3445 | 11863 |
| Alexander | 5,392 | 19 | 611 | 6022 |
| Anson | 6,562 | 151 | 4951 | 11664 |
| Alleghany | 3,357 | 27 | 206 | 3590 |
| Ashe | 7,423 | 142 | 391 | 7956 |
| Beaufort | 8,172 | 729 | 5878 | 14779 |
| Bertie | 5,346 | 270 | 8186 | 14311 |
| Baden | 6,333 | 435 | 5327 | 11995 |
| Brunswick | 4,515 | 260 | 3631 | 8406 |
| Buncombe | 10,923 | 100 | 1193 | 12634 |
| Burke | 6,647 | 219 | 2371 | 9237 |
| Cabarrus | 7,402 | 104 | 3040 | 10546 |
| Caldwell | 6,207 | 114 | 1088 | 7409 |
| Camden | 2,940 | 276 | 2127 | 5343 |
| Carteret | 6,064 | 152 | 1969 | 8185 |
| Caswell | 6,581 | 279 | 9355 | 15215 |
| Catawba | 9,938 | 98 | 1664 | 10306 |
| Chatham | 12,555 | 504 | 6246 | 17105 |
| Cherokee | 8,609 | 38 | 619 | 9166 |
| Chowan | 2,978 | 151 | 3713 | 9842 |
| Cleaveland | 10 108 | 109 | 2131 | 12 148 |
| Columbus | 5,779 | 355 | 2463 | 8597 |
| Craven | 8,795 | 1288 | 6190 | 16273 |
| Cumberland | 9,561 | 978 | 5830 | 16369 |
| Currituck | 4,671 | 221 | 2524 | 7416 |
| Davidson | 13,378 | 147 | 3076 | 16601 |
| Davie | 6 601 | 101 | 2392 | 8494 |
| Duplin | 8,286 | 374 | 716 | 16786 |
| Edgecombe | 6,880 | 368 | 10108 | 17376 |
| Forsyth | 10,716 | 211 | 1764 | 12691 |
| Franklin | 6,490 | 551 | 7079 | 14110 |
| Gaston | 7,009 | 102 | 2199 | 9310 |
| Gates | 4,150 | 352 | 3902 | 8144 |
| Granville | 11,189 | 1121 | 11086 | 23396 |
| Greene | 2,826 | 152 | 3947 | 7925 |
| Guilford | 15,738 | 693 | 3625 | 20056 |
| Halifax | 6,542 | 2459 | 10340 | 19431 |
| Harnett | 5,851 | 104 | 2584 | 8039 |
| Haywood | 5,488 | | 313 | 5801 |
| Henderson | 3,961 | 85 | 1382 | 10148 |
| Hertford | 3 948 | 1111 | 4445 | 9504 |
| Hyde | 4,662 | 259 | 2793 | 7734 |
| Iredell | 11,141 | 29 | 4127 | 15347 |
| Jackson | 5,241 | 6 | 284 | 5528 |
| Johnston | 10,548 | 193 | 4916 | 15657 |
| Jones | 2,210 | 107 | 3413 | 5730 |
| Lenoir | 4,903 | 177 | 3131 | 10211 |
| Lincoln | 6,000 | 80 | 2115 | 8195 |
| Macon | 5,370 | 115 | 519 | 6004 |
| Madison | 5'693 | 2 | 213 | 5908 |
| Martin | 5,435 | 451 | 4303 | 10189 |
| McDowell | 5,542 | 213 | 1305 | 7120 |
| Mecklenburg | 10,543 | 390 | 6541 | 12374 |
| Montgomery | 5,781 | 45 | 1823 | 7649 |
| Moore | 8,725 | 184 | 2518 | 11447 |
| Nash | 6,319 | 383 | 4981 | 11628 |
| New Hanover | 10 617 | 766 | 10339 | 21715 |
| Northampton | 5,912 | 656 | 6918 | 13376 |
| Onslow | 5,198 | 159 | 3499 | 8856 |
| Orange | 11,318 | 522 | 5108 | 16949 |
| Pasquotank | 4 473 | 1484 | 2983 | 8940 |
| Perquimans | 3,3-7 | 392 | 3569 | 7348 |
| Person. | 5,798 | 348 | 5196 | 11221 |
| Pitt | 7 480 | 127 | 8473 | 16080 |
| Polk | 3,317 | 106 | 620 | 4043 |
| Randolph | 14,768 | 3-0 | 2645 | 16793 |
| Richmond | 5.211 | 345 | 5453 | 11009 |
| Robeson | 8,584 | 1450 | 5418 | 14490 |
| Rockingham | 10,021 | 407 | 6318 | 16746 |
| Rowan | 10 522 | 135 | 3929 | 14586 |
| Rutherford | 9,060 | 122 | 2391 | 11573 |
| Sampson | 9,106 | 489 | 7028 | 16623 |
| Stanly | 6,590 | 42 | 1169 | 7801 |
| Stokes | 7,847 | 86 | 2469 | 10492 |
| Surry | 8 943 | 184 | 1246 | 10379 |
| Tyrrell | 3,203 | 143 | 1597 | 4943 |
| Union | 8 903 | 53 | 5246 | 11202 |
| Wake | 16.470 | 1424 | 10733 | 28627 |
| Warren | 4 923 | 405 | 10401 | 15726 |
| Washington | 3 596 | 2-5 | 2465 | 6 657 |
| Watauga | 4 771 | 82 | 104 | 4957 |
| Wayne | 8.721 | 734 | 5451 | 14906 |
| Wilkes | 13 280 | 261 | 1208 | 14749 |
| Wilson | 5 944 | 240 | 3196 | 9750 |
| Yadkin | 9.110 | 168 | 1433 | 10711 |
| Yancey | 8 229 | 64 | 362 | 8655 |
| | 631,489 | 30,097 | 331,081 | 992,667 |

### RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, . . . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters. . . . . 2 cts.
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GEORGIA.

Beujamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.

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Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes

MISSISSIPPI.

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MISSOURI.

John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.

Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.

Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.

KENTUCKY.

H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.

VIROINIA.

Not yet elected. Total number 26.

**House of Representatives.**

ALABAMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas J Foster, | W Chilton, |
| William R Smith, | David Clopton, |
| John P Ralls, | James L Pugh, |
| J L M Curry, | E S Dargan, |
| Francis S Lyon. | |

ARKANSAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Felix S Balson | Augustus H Garland, |
| Grandison D Royster, | Thomas B Hanly. |

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

| | |
|---|---|
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| C J Munnerlyn | Robert P Trippe, |
| Hines Holt, | L J Gantrell, |
| A H Kenan, | Hardy Strickland, |
| David W Lewis | A R Wright. |

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles J Villiere, | Lucien J Dupre, |
| Charles M Conrad, | John F. Lewis, |
| Duncan F Kenner, | John Perkins, Jr. |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|---|---|
| John J McRae, | H C Chambers, |
| S W Clapp, | O R Singleton, |
| Reuben Davis, | E Barksdale, |
| Israel Welch. | |

MISSOURI.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Hyer, | W W Cook, |
| Casper W Bell, | Thomas W Freeman |
| George W Vest, | Thomas A Harris, |
| A H Conrew, | |

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| W N H Smith, | Thomas S Ashe, |
| Robert R Bridgers, | James R McLean, |
| Owen R Kenan, | William Lander, |
| T D McDowell, | B S Gaither, |
| Archibald Arrington, | A T Davidson |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| W W Boyce, | John McQueen. |
| W Porcher Miles, | James Farrar, |
| M L Bonham, | L M Ager |

TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| J T Heiskell, | G W Jones, |
| W G Swann | Thomas Menees, |
| W H Tebbs, | J D C Atkins, |
| E L Gardenshire, | —— Bullock, |
| H S Foote, | David M Currin, |
| M P Gentry. | |

TEXAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| John A Wilcox, | Wm. B Wright, |
| Peter W Gray, | Malcom Graham, |
| Claiborne C Herbert | B F Sexton. |

VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| M R H Garnett, | William Smith, |
| John R Chambliss, | Alex R Boteler, |
| John Tyler, | John B Baldwin, |
| Roger A Pryor, | Walter R Staples, |
| Thomas S Bocock, | Walter Preston, |
| John Goode, Jr. | Albert G Jenkins, |
| James P Holcombe, | Robert Johnsen, |
| Daniel C Dejarnette, | Chas W Russell, |

Total number 107.

### THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

| States. | Date of Sec'sion. | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Carolina, | Dec. 20, '60 | Unanimous. |
| Mississippi, | Jan. 9, '61 | 84 to 39 |
| Alabama, | Jan. 11, '61 | 61 to 39 |
| Florida, | Jan. 11, '61 | 92 to 29 |
| Georgia, | Jan. 19, '61 | 202 to 87 |
| Louisiana, | Jan. 26, '61 | 113 to 19 |
| Texas, | Feb. 1, '61 | 166 to 7 |
| Virginia,* | Apr. 17, '61 | |
| Arkansas, | May 6, '61 | 69 to 1 |
| N. Carolina, | May 20, '61 | Unanimous. |
| Tennessee,† | | |

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

| States. | Date of Ratification. | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | March 13 '61 | 87 to 6 |
| Georgia, | March 16 '61 | 96 to 5 |
| Louisiana, | March 21 '61 | 101 to 7 |
| Texas, | March 25 '61 | 68 to 2 |
| Mississippi, | March 30 '61 | 78 to 7 |
| S. Carolina, | April 3 '61 | Unanimous. |
| Florida, | April 22 '61 | 140 to 29 |
| Arkansas, | May 6 '61 | Unanimous. |
| N. Carolina, | May 20 '61 | Unanimous. |

Tennessee, maj. popular vote 61,170.

### PROCLAMATION

**By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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